FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 017 27 January 1987

Due to the closing of federal offices 26 January 1987, DAILY REPORT No 016 was not published.

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FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS SFRY KOSOVO 'CLAIMS'

LD241036 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 23 (ATA) -- On January 20, 1987, the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports that a review on the situation in Kosovo prepared by the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs and published in the newspaper "BORBA" states that "the main characteristic of the hostile organizations discovered in the Autonomous Region of Kosovo so far has been their direct links with the intelligence service of Albania".

In regard to this the spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decalred to the ATA correspondent that the claims of the Federal Secretariat of the Internal Affairs of Yugoslavia are baseless and wholly concocted. Albania has never meddled and does not meddle in the events of Kosovo and has never interfered in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. More than once it has declared its will for the establishment of the good-neighbourly relations. The new Yugoslav claims are an expression of the anti-Albania predisposition of some particular circles in Belgrade and of their efforts to hinder the development of the normal relations between the two countries. It is already publicly known and it has been proved that the present day situation in Kosovo is not a result of the intervention of any external factor. It is a product of a year-long mistaken policy that the Yugoslav leadership has pursued towards the Albanians in Yugoslavia. In Kosovo, for instance, there are today 130 thousand unemployed who make up over 20 percent of its labour force. Can Albania be responsible for the reaction in Kosovo against that large-scale campaign organized at present, which is aimed at stripping the Albanians of the rights proclaimed by the Yugoslav Constitution itself?

We think that the road of insinuations and concoctions such as that followed by the Federal Secretariat of the Internal Affairs of Yugoslavia, leads neither to the improvement of situation in Kosovo nor to the strengthening of the good-neighbourliness between the two countries.

MISKA ATTENDS AQUEDUCT INAUGURATION IN PATOS

AU181427 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 18 (ATA) -- The new aqueduct, important hydrotechnical project, was inaugurated in the town of Patos yesterday. Present at the inaugurating ceremony were also the first secretary of the Fier District Party Committee, Comrade Pali Miska, the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Comrade Shefquet Peci, the minister of public services, Kudret Arapi and other comrades.

Many working collectives of the pipeline enterprise, the enterprises of construction-assembly, prospecting-drilling etc., as well as the workers of the enterprises of industrial constructions in the city of Fier contributed to the building of this aqueduct.

STANISHEV RECEIVES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

AU232025 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 23 Jan 87

["Supporting the Arab People" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Palestinian organization "Al-Sa'iqah" headed by its secretary general Mr 'Isam al-Qadi paid a visit to Bulgaria from January 18 to January 23 at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

The delegation had a meeting with representatives of the committee, the National Council of the Fatherland Front organization and the Bulgaro-Palestinian Friendship Society. It was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The Bulgarian representatives reiterated this country's consistent policy of support for the just cause of the Arab peoples and emphasized the great significance of the Soviet proposal on the calling of an international conference on the Middle East as a realistic basis for the finding of a just and lasting solution to the region's problems and the granting of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The two delegations commended Syria's role in hampering the attempts by Zionism, imperialism and the international reactionary forces which are aimed at imposing separatist deals that run counter to the interests of the Arab peoples.

The delegation left the country today.

TANCHEV MEETS CYPRIOT DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION

AU262033 Sofia BTA in English 1709 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 26 (BTA) -- Mr Peter Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.) and first vice president of the State Council, received the delegation of the Democratic Party of Cyprus (DIKO), headed by Mr Stathis Kittis, deputy secretary general of the party, who are visiting here at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Mr Petur Tanchev familiarized the guests with Bulgaria's vigorous socio-economic development and more specifically with her agrarian policy. He stressed the major importance of the interaction between the BCP and the BZNS and of the role of the Fatherland Front for the general advancement of this country.

The guests commended highly the efforts of Bulgaria and the personal contribution of State Council President Todor Zhivkov to the establishment of relations of good-neighbourly cooperation among the Balkan states, towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES FIVE JAZZ DISSIDENTS

AU261428 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Prague, Jan 26 (AFP) -- Prague has released five of a group of seven Czech dissidents in the run up to Tuesday's new session on human rights at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Vienna, observers here said Monday.

Observers said the release of five members of an independent cultural organisation called the Jazz Section was a gesture towards Western opinion.

The seven were arrested in Prague at the beginning of September and were held on remand. Three members, Cestmir Hunat, Vlastimil Drda and Tomas Krivanek, were released Thursday evening on the orders of Prague city court. Two others, Milos Drda and Josef Skalnik, were released on December 22.

The court Thursday opposed bail for Jazz Section President Karel Srp and Secretary Vladimir Kouril.

Dissidents said the court had hinted it would release the two if they agreed to cease their activities until the court judgement, adding that Mr Srp had signed such an undertaking.

Both are due to appear in court soon, and it is thought the government might drop the case, which has shown Prague in a bad light in Vienna.

The Jazz Section claims 7,000 members, and gained popularity among some Czech youths by setting up a lending library for articles on modern art and music, without state permission.

Western observers doubted that after the court case the group could pick up where it left off, and said Prague had shown it was ready to reassert direct control over all cultural activity if necessary.

PRAGUE ANNOUNCES MILITARY EXERCISES 2-6 FEB

LD252120 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] According to a report from the Ministry of National Defense, the planned bilateral divisional tactical exercises of the troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army will take place in the Cheb-Jachymov-Decin-Liberec-Melnik and Plana area near Marianske Lazne from 2 to 6 February 1987. The exercises will be directed by the commander of the Western Military District. The exercises aim to perfect the conduct of defensive combat in winter conditions by troops and staff. A total of 17,500 persons will be taking part.

The holding of the exercises, in accordance with the Final Act of the Stockholm Conference, has been announced to all the signatory countries of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Observers from all the participating states of the Helsinki Conference have been invited.

CHERNOBYL EFFECTS ON POPULATION EVALUATED

AU231524 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jan 87 p 5

["RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA Roundtable Discussion About the Questions of Radioactivity Around Us; Chernobyl and Our Findings" -- with moderator Stanislav Stibor, Doctor Dana Zuskova, Engineer Ivan Bucina, and Doctor of Natural Sciences Jan Salava]

[Excerpts] A report on how our republic's territory is affected by influences connected with the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which occurred at the end of the last April, on its effect on our health and environment, and on the measures Czechoslovak agencies have been adopting to resolve the situation on the basis of the recommendation of the CSSR Government Commission for the Coordination of Measures During the Radiation Accident is currently being sent through the International Atomic Energy to the United Nations' Scientific Committee For the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). The report also contains answers to many questions contained in the readers' letters we received during the weeks and months after the Chernobyl accident.

For this reason, we invited Doctor of Medicine Dana Zuskova, chief hygienist of the Czech SR, and two persons who took part in compiling the aforementioned report and in following and analyzing the radiation situation for a chat. The invited analysts were Engineer Ivan Bucina, a leading worker of the Center of Radiation Hygiene attached to the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, and Doctor of Natural Sciences Jan Salava, Candidate of Sciences, who works at the Ministry of Health of the Czech SR.

Our discussion began with a question frequently contained in reader's letters:

[Stibor] Why do we say that no extraordinary measures were necessary in the period following the accident, when some neighbors adopted measures to protect their population?

[Zuskova] This arose unequivocally from the results of the measurements that were reported daily by the monitoring network to the evaluation center and were discussed daily in the CSSR Government Commission For the Coordination of Measures During the Radiation Accident. Since our health care has a highly preventive character, it always strives to minimize harmful substances' effects on the environment. We also acted accordingly in this case. This, too, could be called on extraordinary measure. For example, in June, fresh grass was more polluted by radionuclides than silage from previous years. Therefore -- where there were the conditions for it and where it was necessary -- we agreed with farmers on the practice of combined feeding; that is, using more silage then fresh fodder. In this way the quantity of radionuclides could be reduced.

[Stibor] Were these all the measures?

[Zuskova] Certainly not. We also made use of the fact that at this time there is usually a surplus of milk, and therefore we could choose what milk to use for direct consumption. These are examples of measures that can be carried out very flexibly, and this was how they were carried out. They cause practically no unnecessary panic. In the given situation it was not justified to promulgate extraordinary measures for the population, which would disrupt the usual rhythm of life. [paragraph continues]

It was not necessary for the people to restrict their travel, their milk consumption, take iodine medication, or even walk, for example, in plastic coats, as was recommended in some neighboring countries.

[Stibor] Is there any reason for citizens to be worried, even after the event, that they ate food that was objectionable in terms of radiation?

[Zuskova] Adequate food control was introduced right from the beginning. Sheep cheese or some other types of cheese simply lay in warehouses until their Iodine 131 content dropped sufficiently, and then, according to the Caesium 137 content, it was decided whether or not to release them for consumption. We paid special attention to production of dairy food for babies. The regulations applying to milk deliveries to the distribution network stated that 1 liter of milk must contain no more then 1,000 becquerels of Iodine 131. We set that limit together with Doctor Calpas, chief hygienist of the Slovak SR. Here one nas to note that an expert consultation organized by the World Health Organization in May considered 2,000 becquerels per liter to be acceptable. [passage omitted]

[Stibor] How responsibly can you state that on the CSSR no adult, no mother-to-be, no child on CSSR territory were harmed by the possible influence of increased radiation?

[Zuskova] I can state this with full responsibility. A medical doctor would not be able to discover health consequences arising from radiation in any of our citizens and no one can observe them in himself. However, in this I do not include possible harm to some panic-mongers as a consequence of unfounded concern after listening to some newscast from abroad about the exaggerated measures there.

The results of measuring and evaluating the radiation situation on our entire territory unambiguously show that concern for one's health is unfounded. [passage omitted]

[Stibor] We spoke about checks on food for the population. But how did the issue of the export embargo on food products develop?

[Zuskova] The embargo was essentially a hysterical and discriminatory reaction. Afterwards, it was internationally agreed to issue certificates on the content of radionuclides. Some states themselves determined the limits of radioactivity within which they would accept food. [passage omitted]

[Stibor] You answered many questions contained in our readers' letters. Is there still one left to which you would like to return?

[Zuskova] We could return to several letters we had the opportunity to read. Quite a few of them expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that we were publishing a number of figures of values [hodnoty] that meant nothing. However, I would like to discuss a point that I am personally sorry about. My appearance in the information media should have been made 2 to 3 days earlier, and I should have explained more extensively why extraordinary measures in which the population would take part were not necessary, for example, why there was no need to restrict walking outdoors, as our Western neighbors called for. We, too, were weighing various measures, but the increased level of radiation did not require extraordinary measures for the population. For this reason I should probably have spoken about this matter in greater detail. [passage omitted]

BONN CORRESPONDENT ANALYZES ELECTION RESULTS

LD262212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Petr Nemec report from Bonn on FRG Bundestag elections -- live or recorded]

[Text] Not much has changed at first glance. The FRG will embark on the next 4 years with the same government. However, the conditions within it will change. The two largest government parties, the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, recorded their worst results since the founding of the federal republic. They will be relegated to cooperating with the Free Democrats to a greater degree than before. The opposition will be stronger in the new legislative period. However, a shift of forces also happened within the opposition. Although the Social Democrats lost just over 1 percent of the voters, it was much less than expected by many. On the other hand, the Greens Party substantially strengthened its position. The result of over 8 percent confirmed the youngest parliamentarian party as a serious rival and potential ally that must be reckoned with.

The period of reappraisal, criticism, and self-criticism has now commenced. Talks between the coalition partners and the Free Democrats have already started. The optimistic government action led under the slogan "Carry on in this way, Germany," according to which all has been and continues to be all right. But this is certainly not so. The number of 2.2 million officially registered unemployed is a millstone with which the FRG will enter the new period. The favorable circumstances that helped the government achieve relatively good economic results -- which, however, have not demonstrated themselves in a more pronounced reduction of the number of unemployed or in an improvement of the situation for the socially weaker strata of the population -- will dissolve.

At the conclusion of the election struggle, the right wing of the Bavarian Christian Social Union attempted to put in doubt the sense of the policy of relaxation, and even in the Chancellor's CDU there appeared trends that linked the extreme rightist forces to the Union. It was yet another factor that took voters to the liberal camp, which based its campaign on guarantees to continue the foreign policy of the former Social-Liberal coalition.

For the Social Democrats I consider that the loss -- though limited to 1.2 percent -- is the last warning for them before the next possible slide. Beating around the hot issues of either domestic or foreign policy will not lift them above the limit of 40 percent, not to mention to the absolute majority the SPD originally aimed at. The attempt to be just a little better than the coalition of Free Democrats led to one of the worst election results for the Social Democrats since the founding of the FRG. It is notably young people who want a clear direction. The majority of them voted for the Greens on this occasion. In Bonn today, Oskar Lafontaine, minister of Saar and possible successor to Willi Brandt, commented on the possible cooperation between the two opposition parties.

In his view, it was a mistake to refuse, even in advance, any possibility of cooperation with the Greens, a party whose roots lie in opposition outside the parliament. There is yet another aspect here: The million voters who stayed at home and ignored the elections. This is not a good advertisement for any of the parties. Those who voted might have found out today that by giving their voice they exhausted their chances of having a word in political decisions.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH MITTERRAND, RAIMOND IN PARIS

LD232212 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Paris Jan 23 (CTK correspondent) -- French President Francois Mitterrand today received Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, on an official visit to France since Thursday, to discuss a broad range of international and bilateral issues.

Their stands were identical or close on some issues, such as disarmament and preventing further arms race and its spreading to other spheres, outer space in particular, and differed on others.

President Mitterrand appreciated the development of French-Czechoslovak relations and spoke about their tradition. He pointed to the importance of regular contacts, constructive dialogue and cooperation as joint contribution to the consolidation of peace in Europe.

Both officials voiced the opinion that the only way to achieve this objective is political will to hold talks, efforts of all sides concerned for a regular dialogue to improve the international atmosphere, a halt to the arms race and start of disarmament.

Bohuslav Chnoupek acquainted Francois Mitterrand with Czechoslovakia's stands on the present international situation, and stressed the significance of the socialist countries' initiatives as a realistic program of building a nuclear-free world.

The meeting took place in a constructive and frank atmosphere.

Later today, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met for talks with his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond.

The two representatives and members of their delegations discussed in detail all spheres of bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and France, and stated that though their development is on the rise there are great reserves, especially in the economic sphere.

Discussing the international situation, the two ministers focused on the problems of peace and disarmament, as well as European security. They positively evaluated the process of the conference on security in Vienna will bring concrete and positive results.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out permanent validity of last year's series of the Soviet peace intiatives, the proposals submitted in Reykjavik as well as Czechoslovakia's proposals aimed at creating zones free from chemical weapons and nuclear-free corridors in Europe.

Jean-Bernard Raimond gave a luncheon in honour of the Czechoslovak guest.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, in his toast, pointed out the historical tradition of relations between Czechoslovakia and France and emphasized that interest in their development is a permanent part of the Czechoslovak foreign policy.

Speaking about the peace proposals of the socialist countries and the results of the meeting in Reykjavik, Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced hope that Western Europe "will not go along the trodden path after these mutual concessions but will address the other side with similar demands."

Jean-Bernard Raimond pointed out historical ties as well as the necessity of a dialogue and voiced hope that the proposals in Reykjavik concerning strategic nuclear weapons will be carried out.

He called for more dynamic development of economic cooperation with Czechoslovakia which "does not correspond with the industrial capacity of the two partners nor with the will of the two governments."

The French minister put an emphasis on cultural exchange and better mutual understanding of nations and inhabitants of France and Czechoslovakia. In conclusion, he expressed the wish that "a dialogue find continuation in fruitful cooperation" and that "contacts and friendship between the two countries strengthen".

The two representatives discussed also the problems of human rights, on which France lays traditionally an emphasis. Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia attaches great significance to these questions and does not avoid talks on them but does not think that one country or a group of countries has a monopoly on the "conscience of mankind".

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Jean-Bernard Raimond granted brief interviews to Czechoslovak journalists after today's talks.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said inter alia that "the visit to France must be seen in the framework of the broad political dialogue which we are developing with this prominent European country and in which big progress has been made in the past two or three years. We were thus able today to have a constructive and positive discussion with President Francois Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. We discussed in detail the development of our bilateral relations and concluded that they are viable and have prospects and on the whole a good level. The political dialogue was developed and economic cooperation has increased. I believe that things are going well, practically without problems, in the sphere of education, culture and other fields.

"In the sphere of foreign policy, we devoted main attention to questions of the consolidation of peace, return to the policy of detente, continuation of the Helsinki progress and naturally, disarmament. We spoke about Gorbachev's proposal of January 15 last year which is still valid and about agreements reached in Reykjavik. We voiced the hope that the seventh round of the Geneva talks will bring a turn and progress. We explained our stands on Mikhail Gorbachev's Vladivostok proposal on Asian security and the proposal of a comprehensive system of security and peaceful cooperation," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Jean-Bernard Raimond told the Czechoslovak journalists that "our countries' bilateral relations can be improved, especially in the economic sphere.

They can be further developed in culture. We have been having regular contacts in recent years and today's meeting fits into this framework which makes it possible for us as foreign ministers to discuss all important international problems, to know better the attitudes of our two countries. We had very good talks today on the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and on the situation after the Reykjavik meeting.

"We want to have a regular political dialogue on all problems with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. We are interested in the growth of economic cooperation and in the expansion and development of cultural relations," the French foreign minister said.

JAKES REVIEWS CEMA ISSUES WITH USSR'S BOGOMOLOV

LD231945 Prague CTK in English 1623 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes receives here today director of the Institute of Economy of the World Socialist System of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Academician Oleg Bogomolov, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged experience and views from ensuring the strategy of speeding up the socio-economic development, the restructuring of the economic mechanism, structural changes and improvement of mechanism of integration in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries.

In this connection, they stressed the necessity of intensive mutual cooperation and exchange of information in the sphere of economic research.

SHANGHAI CONSUMER GOODS EXHIBITION ENDS

LD241942 Prague CTK in English 1238 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Bratislava Jan 24 (CTK) -- The exhibition "Shanghai Consumer Goods" in Bratislava is a good basis for the further development of direct trade relations between Shanghai and Czechoslovak trade partners, Deputy Director of the exposition Zhou Qilin has said at the conclusion of the exhibition.

It was the first exhibition of its kind organized by the Shanghai Economy and Foreign Trade Company in the European socialist countries. More than 1,000 products of light, food and electronic industries exhibited in Bratislava met with great interest among the visitors, she said. Products of consumer electronics, textiles, food products, sport footwear, kitchenwear and toys were the most popular, she added.

Trade contacts with Chinese provinces are a new form of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China and contribute to the expansion of economic and trade relations between the two countries. Trade exchange between Shanghai municipality and Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations reached the value of 12 million Swiss francs in the past few years and is expected to further develop, the Chinese representative said.

ADN ASSESSES CDU BUNDESTAG ELECTION 'DEFEAT'

LD262035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jan (ADN) -- With a distinct sigh of relief, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the FRG newspaper of large-scale industry, has established that after the exemplary electoral defeat suffered by the CDU in the Bundestag elections, the government will remain in office. It is clear that certain people are running around here with the blues because the [CDU/CSU] Union lost 2 million voters in the elections. It became clear during the night that despite all attempts by the opinion pollsters to gloss things over, a different majority would emerge. There is perplexity as to why heavy Union losses occurred, especially since the SPD remained stable in the voters' view, the FDP achieved gains, and the Greens became considerably stronger.

In various circles of the Union it is being admitted openly that election campaign outbursts against the USSR and the GDR did not pay off. Also not helping was, in his last news conference, the federal chancellor's support for Strauss' remark: Treaties must be adhered to. Evidently the voters understood the election campaign of the Union, as conducted until then, to mean that the FRG intended to make a turnabout in domestic and foreign policies; that is, to retreat to pre-Reykjavik positions.

To retreat to pre-Reykjavik positions is something understood very well here, but it means a retreat behind an agreement already reached, to a large extent, between the USSR and the United States providing for the reduction of offensive weapons by 50 percent, the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe, and the keeping and strengthening of the ABM Treaty. As has been said, this is without doubt one of the most important issues causing concern to the greater part of the voters, even in the Union camp. A further factor is that there was an attempt, with a certain complacency, to invoke the impression that the economic upswing would continue, even though the downswing is beginning to be discernible, as evident in the forthcoming trade war between the EC and the United States, the predictions of economic institutes, and dwindling orders. The newspaper is correct in writing "many things could become dangerous for the government." Furthermore, it is not unimportant that the clash with the FDP over the restrictions of the right to demonstrate and the "crown witness ruling," with the intention of allowing less democracy, resulted not in understanding but in open refusal.

Nevertheless, it is interesting that the CDU, as the leading party of the present government, compared to the 1983 Bundestag elections, only received 34.5 percent, while the SPD received 37 percent. Only with the votes of 9.8 percent for the CSU and 9.1 percent for the FDP can it form a new government in Bonn.

There is no doubt that one must agree with those here who say that the coalition has emerged from the elections perceptibly weakened and that surprises or internal clashes can be expected. It is already established that to many federal citizens, the preferable government is one that steers a balanced course, both in domestic and foreign policy; that is, one that works abroad for peace, that supports the consistent continuation of East-West dialogue, and that pursues a domestic policy that does not follow Zimmermann's illusions.

HAVASI MEETS WITH JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER

LD231351 Budapest MTI in English 1125 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 23 (MTI) -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan met in his office Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, currently visiting Tokyo. In the course of the cordial meeting they surveyed current issues of the Japanese-Hungarian relations, with special regard to economic cooperation, and the possibilities for extending them. Present at the meeting were Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Karoly Szarka, ambassador of Hungary to Japan.

As was reported earlier, Ferenc Havasi visited China from January 16 to 22, where he met Zhao Ziyang, delegate general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, the president of the State Council and held talks with Hu Quili, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee and Yao Yilin, member of the Political Committee.

AIRLINE STOPS FLIGHTS TO KUWAIT 26-27 JAN

LD261136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Muslim terrorists have warned the world's major airlines that they will fire at all aircraft approaching Kuwaiti airspace. The terrorist organization based in Kuwait has in the past committed similar acts, and it has now signalled that it will do its utmost to disrupt the Islamic summit due to start later today in Kuwait.

We would like to announce that Malev [Hungarian Airlines] will not be flying to Kuwait today and tomorrow, and further developments will determine whether Hungarian planes will fly to Kuwait thereafter.

PATRIOTIC FRONT GREETS PRK COUNTERPART

BK220322 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Jan 87

[TexT] The National Council of the People's Patriotic Front of the Hungarian People's Republic sent a greetings message to the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council on the 8th anniversary of the 7 January national day.

The message read: We would like to extend our heartfelt congratulations and greetings to the KUFNCD National Council and the Cambodian people. Our association has closely followed all your achievements in the defense and reconstruction of the Cambodian fatherland, and we always side with the just cause of the Cambodian people.

On the basis of the resolutions of the MSZMP Congress, our people are building an advanced socialism that plays a most important role in the mutual cooperation with the PRK.

On the occasion of your national day, we would like to wholeheartedly wish the entire Cambodian people more and greater success in the struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

FINANCE MINISTRY ESTABLISHES INVESTMENT AGENCY

AU211340 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jan 87 p 5

[MTI report: "Institute for State Developments Begins Operation"]

[Text] As part of the reform of the banking system, the Ministry of Finance established as of 1 January the Institute for State Developments (AFI), which is the legal successor of the State Development Bank.

AFI Director General Mrs Gusztv Bager told MTI that the functions of the institute -- though continuing the tasks of the State Development Bank to a considerable extent -- will significantly reduce actions in certain fields, and extend them in others. The AFI will continue to finance investments decided centrally. However, this will be done indirectly, due partly to the participation of new commercial banks. In case of priority large investments by the state, the institute will continue to carry out the functions of a bank from the level of preparing decisions right up to the completion of projects. These functions include such large-scale investments as the Bos-Nagymaros barrage system construction or the joint development projects of CEMA countries in which Hungary also takes part. The AFI will finance the operations and equipment shipments of VEGYEPSZER contractors as our participation in the Yamburg gas pipeline construction, in exchange for additional natural gas supplies.

In financing investments with a specific aim [celcsoportos], the institute will involve the three newly established commercial banks, depending on which of the banks handles the accounts of the enterprise concerned. Other central investment projects will be financed by the Budapest Bank on behalf of the AFI. This year a total of 50 billion forints are available for investments directly financed by the AFI, while for investments financed jointly with the commercial banks the available amount is 160 billion forints.

The institute will participate more actively in planning national economic processes. To do so, it will collect and pool information on all investments in Hungary, monitor the activities of enterprises, and prepare analyses for the preparation of interest [kamatkedvezmenyek] will receive a greater role, while in the case of development projects that are important for the national economy -- where the financing banks usually face considerable risks -- the state institution for guaranteeing obligations will be modernized. In priority developments projects, this will make it possible to share the risks between the financing commercial banks and the state.

BRIEFS

MEAT INDUSTRY CHANGED -- Budapest, January 15 (MTI) -- Early this year the Hungarian Animal Trade and Meat Industry Trust was replaced by independent specialized companies and the organization pattern of foreign trade streamlined, Deputy Minister Ferenc Szabo of agriculture and food informed the press. Companies have been granted independent foreign trading rights which they exercise through Terimpex, which as the Budapest meat wholesaler has been transformed into a joint company. A meat industrial centre has been set up in charge of coordination and the rallying of managers. Meat is processed by 19 large state-owned companies, and further 350 units run by state farms, coop farms and consumer cooperatives. The meat industry contributes a quarter of the total food production. The branch exports almost a third of its products, and employs a staff of 40,000. Last year per capita meat consumption surpassed 80 kgs. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1602 GMT 15 Jan 87 LD]

SOLIDARITY 'ATTACKS' WARSAW ECONOMIC POLICY

LD262118 Hamburg DPA in German 2018 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, [No date as received] (DPA) -- In Gdansk today, the leaders of the banned trade union Solidarity attacked the Polish Government's economic policy and called for a radical reform of the economic system. A statement signed by Lech Walesa, the seven members of the Provisional Council, and the Secret Provisional Coordination Committee (TKK) of Solidarity says the economic reform the government has announced exists only on paper.

Solidarity believes the population has to bear the costs of inefficiency in the form of price increases and a centralized command economy. In the period 1986-90, prices are to go up by 88 to 128 percent, so it would not be possible to maintain the present consumption level. This would mean poverty for the economically weak sections. The statement calls for a restructuring of investment projects in favor of consumer goods. A genuine reform must be based on a market economy, on the abolition of monopolies and industrial ministries, and on different requirements in making key economic appointments. The state and private sector should be placed on an equal footing, the banking monopoly should be abolished, and a capital market should be created.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING

LD220327 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 21 -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP CC yesterday examined a report on the activity of party members in the workings of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) and preparations for individual members and organizations to take an active part in the campaign before the PRON's 2nd congress.

The bureau put party members, cells and authorities under the obligation to take an active part in implementation of PRON initiatives, development of its programmatic assumptions, and preparations for the congress.

The bureau also noted a clear decline in the conditions of the Polish sports, singling out as the main causes the country's socio-economic troubles that make it hard to meet the rapidly growing cost of professional sports, and poor organization as well as neglected training and upbringing.

Examining the course and results of Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Italy, the bureau said the visit had come as a confirmation of traditional friendship and cooperation between both countries and nations.

It said the relations between both countries, with their different alliances, can become [a] model for the moulding of detente and cooperation in Europe and efforts for disarmament and preservation of world peace.

The bureau examined the course of the talk with the leaders of the Italian Communist Party, and said Jaruzelski's meeting with the leaders of Italian trade union federations had been an opportunity to present objective information on the work of trade unions in Poland.

It approved the arrangements agreed during the Italian visit and ordered implementation of the subsequent tasks.

The bureau gave a high opinion of the course and results of the visit by president of the Council of State to the Vatican, noting the particular importance of Poland's dialogue and relations with the Holy See for enhancing the positive trends in international relations.

It pointed to the role played by dialogue between Polish authorities and the Holy See, and especially by the position assumed by Pope John Paul II, for moulding a favourable climate of church-state relations in Poland.

The bureau noted the importance of these relations for national agreement and work for the good of the motherland, and reiterated the unchangeable nature of the policy on religions in socialist Poland, marked by a will of constructive cooperation with the church in implementation of supreme interests of the nation and state and solving important problems of society.

The bureau examined the course and results of an official visit here by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and noted that top-level political dialogue between states of different socio-political systems was an important part of the East-West relations, contributed to better mutual understanding and improved political climate in the world.

Approving the conclusions from a review of bilateral relations made during the visit, the bureau pointed to potential possibilities of mutually advantageous cooperation with Japan, especially in the economic sphere.

It ordered the government to fully implement the arrangements agreed by the leaders of both states and governments with a view to expand the Polish-Japanese cooperation and raise it to a higher qualitative level.

All the visits have confirmed Poland's growing role and importance in the international arena, the bureau said.

BRIEFS

NEW MAGAZINE ISSUED -- The new Polish INTERPRESS agency magazine is called REPORTER; its first issue has just reached the newsstands. We wish it to be, above all, a magazine for reporters, not only those who are part of INTERPRESS but also those who work in Poland and worldwide, declared Chief Editor Wojciech Kielecki. The new magazine has a run of 100,000 copies. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Jan 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS USSR AMBASSADOR TYAZHELNIKOV

AU222024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/1/87 -- RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received on January 22 the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, who most warmly congratulated him on his forthcoming birthday and on his long revolutionary activity, wishing him good health and happiness, further successes in his activity at the head of the RCP and of the Romanian state on behalf of CC of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, of the members of the CC of CPSU Political Bureau.

During the interview the Soviet ambassador expressed the wish of the leadership of the Communist Party of Soviet Union that the relations between the CPSU and the RCP, between the Soviet Union and Romania further develop and deepen in the interest and for the benefit of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the general cause of socialism.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly thanked for the congratulations and wishes conveyed to him and requested that Mikhail Gorbachev, the members of the CC of CPSU Political Bureau be conveyed his friendly salute and the best wishes of success in their activity. Likewise, the RCP and Romanian state leader expressed his belief that, in consensus with the understandings covenanted at top level, the fine links of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples would further develop in all areas of activity, to mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace worldwide.

RCP BODY GIVES BIRTHDAY DINNER FOR CEAUSESCU

AU262032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, January 26, 1987 -- The Executive, Political Committee of the CC of the RCP gave on Monday, January 26 a banquet for Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, on the anniversary of his birthday and long revolutionary activity.

The guess included members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party, members of the State Council and government.

The leader of the RCP and Romanian state was congratulated in that frame as well, [as received] most cordially by those present, who addressed him best wishes of good health and happiness, of long life and power to work, new and ever more important successes in the activity he deploys for the continuous increase of the Romanian people's material and spiritual welfare, for raising Romania onto ever higher peaks of progress and civilization, for the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Thanking for the congratulations and good wishes addressed, President Nicolae Ceausescu toasted to the Romanian Communist Party, to the Romanian people, to Socialist Romania, to the accomplishment of the provisions of the current five-year plan, of the targets set by the 13th congress of the RCP, of the program of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

IRNA CITES BELGRADE WEEKLY ON ARMS IN GULF WAR

LD231735 Tehran IRNA in English 1642 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 23 (IRNA) -- The Yugoslav press has admitted for the first time the existence of Yugoslav-made weapons in the Iraqi-imposed war.

"Photographs of confiscated arms on both sides in the Iran-Iraq war unmistakably show that artillery pieces and rocket launchers of Yugoslav origin are in wide use in this region," says an article in this week's issue of the Belgrade weekly "EKONOMSKA POLITIKA."

The article, however, does not say how or when and to whom these arms were delivered.

It is common knowledge that Yugoslav arms shipments to Iraq have been going on since the war. Iraqi officers are also being trained at a naval center in the Adriatic port of Split. Yugoslavs have participated in building certain Iraqi military installations, mainly airports. This has neither been confirmed nor denied by Yugoslavia.

The only Yugoslav reaction was a sharp denial of the allegations in the Western press two years ago that Iraqis were being trained by Yugoslavs in the use of chemical weapons. Belgrade complained that this was part of a scheme to undermine its relations with Tehran.

HASANI ATTENDS AFRICA FUND MEETING IN NEW DELHI

Speech Censures Pretoria

LD241327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Quotation marks throughout item as received]

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- Greeting the heads of the delegations of the eight nonaligned states and members of the committee of the Africa Fund at the nonaligned summit that began today in New Delhi, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that in the space of a few months a very important decision of the eighth summit was being realized. Hasani paid tribute to India as the host of the meeting, noting at the same time India's struggle for liberation from colonialism and recalling the figure of Mahatma Gandhi, who is a legend in the struggle against colonialism.

The president of the SFRY Presidency went on to say:

"At the close of the 20th century, a period in which mankind has made enormous achievements, in southern Africa the system of apartheid is still maintained. The most brutal form of discrimination and inequality between peoples persists. Tens of thousands of lives and cases of human suffering have been laid down as a tribute to this insanity.

The system of apartheid, on which the racism of Pretoria is based, means bloodshed, genocide, repression, and violence. It is the destruction of an entire people, the disenfranchised majority of the population, simply because it is seeking and fighting, for survival, human dignity, and freedom.

Illegality and arrogance are becoming the methods of the regime. Pretoria does not refrain either from state terrorism or aggression. It consciously ignites the racial conflagration that is threatening to take hold of the entire region and is threatening peace and security on a broader international scale. In the face of all this, no civilized conscience can remain at ease and no freedom-loving and progressive force can remain indifferent.

Before the world public, Pretoria continuously carries out military operations against the Frontline States, recruiting, training, financing and infiltrating mercenaries of all kinds into the territories of Angola and Mozambique, countries that are nonaligned and friendly to us, to politically and economically destabilize and undermine their independence.

Deferring the application of effective measures that would restrict such policy and remove the regime of apartheid and delays in granting independence to Namibia constitute, to put it mildly, open support for the racist regime in South Africa.

This can be only a cause of deep concern to us. The fundamental norms of international behavior and order oblige all parts of the international community, particularly the most influential, to offer decisive moral, political, economic and every other form of support to the Frontline States and the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. As a first step, this implies moral and political condemnation and the application of comprehensive economic sanctions against the regime in Pretoria. All peace-loving and democratic forces in the world are obliged to include, within the framework of this action, concrete measures of condemnation, boycotts, and pressure on the regime in Pretoria.

In Harare, the Nonaligned Movement once again made a strong statement against the savagery of racism in South Africa and against the fomentation of the explosive situation in the region. The Nonaligned Movement, the most powerful moral factor in the process of decolonization, has shown its solidarity and unreserved support for the people of Namibia and its liberation movement and for the people of South Africa and their heroic struggle. We have shown once again our wholehearted support for the frontline countries.

The Africa Fund that we have decided to set up and because of which we are meeting here in Delhi should make a rapid and effective contribution to the materialization of this support and should direct the assistance to the Frontline States and the freedom movements in southern Africa.

Our wish is that this initiative will spur on all influential elements in the international community, the governments of all countries in the world, international organizations, and even individuals to contribute to this action through the most varied forms of material assistance. This also implies the maximum amount of activity to mobilize world opinion and the preparation of comprehensive sanctions against the regime in Pretoria.

Allow me to say before this esteemed gathering that socialist Yugoslavia, faithfully following Tito's policies, has never hesitated to offer all-round support, within the bonds of its cpabilities, to the freedom movements of southern Africa and the Frontline States for the preservation of their independence and defence against aggression. This has always been and remains our permament policy and orientation. In the same spirit, Yugoslavia will give the greatest possible contribution to the fund."

Meets With Bendjedid

LD242330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Jan 87 (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, who is taking part in the work of the first committee of the Africa Fund in Delhi, had talks today with the heads of several delegations.

In talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive development of the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria. Hasani and Bendjedid stressed that the more frequent contacts between the leaders of the two countries are important for the further development of successful comprehensive cooperation.

In the talks, there was discussion of the latest development of the situation in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, and the forthcoming meeting of the Islamic Conference.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi also took part in the talks.

The president of the Presidency today had a brief conversation with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The talks related to the organization and functioning of the Africa Fund.

Meets Nyerere

LD251447 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1358 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] New Delhi, January 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Sinan Hasani conferred here today with Julius Nyerere, who is staying in Delhi in the property of chairman of the independent economic commission for south-south cooperation.

Hasani and Nyerere discussed the objectives of the south commission, its forthcoming constitution and earliest possible inauguration. In this context, views were exchanged on the importance of the mutual cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries and on north-south cooperation.

Hasani and Nyerere singled out the importance of the summit of the committee of the Africa Fund, which ended in Delhi today, and specifically of the action to be taken along the line of the fund fulfilling the objectives for which it was set up at the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare.

Returns, Assesses Fund

LD260041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2239 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, this evening returned to Belgrade from New Delhi where he attended the meeting of the Africa Fund committee for solidarity assistance to the Frontline States and liberation movements in southern Africa.

On his return, Sinan Hasani said that during the 2-day meeting in Delhi, the Africa Fund member-states agreed on the need to define the fund's tasks in more specific terms, on which three documents had been adopted. The debate conducted during the meeting, Hasani said, and the meetings the Yugoslav delegation had with the leaders of friendly countries -- Zimbabwe and Zambia -- reaffirmed the extent that the decision made at the summit meeting in Harare to form the fund was far-sighted and correct.

The president of the SFRY Presidency also said that the Yugoslav delegation took an active part at all stages of the preparations for the meeting and the meeting itself, making a considerable contribution to the session's work.

In the course of the meeting, some countries made commitments regarding the volume of their contributions to the fund. The Yugoslav delegation did not do so, Hasani said, because in line with our established practice, a proposal has to be made first and then submitted to the SFRY Assembly for approval. This will be done shortly, he said.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation also returned from Delhi this evening.

At Belgrade airport, Sinan Hasani was met and greeted by Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, other Yugoslav officials, and Lakhan Lal Mehrotra, Indian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

TANJUG ASSESSES CHANGES IN USSR TV PROGRAMMING

LD232040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 23 Jan 87

[by Aleksandar Novacic]

[Text] Moscow, January 23 (TANJUG) -- Soviet television has been experiencing a genuine rebirth over the past months. From a rigid, cumbersome apparatus with unexciting programs which failed to attract much attention, Soviet television is being transformed into a dynamic media which follows social changes and takes active part in them. Both the style and substance of the programmes, especially those covering the news and current events, have changed. The main T.V. news "Vremya," which previously regularly began with scenes from the fields, factories and mines, is no longer imbued with soc-realism [as received] but now takes a critical approach.

Soviet citizens had problems before too, but now, for the first time, television broadcasts the consequences of urban officials' negligence resulting in unbearably cold apartments in the peak of winter. Directors, ministers and party workers believed to be partly responsible have been brought in front of the cameras to discuss openly the reasons which caused the collapse of the heating system in large cities.

Things so far whispered only among the closest of friends about the situation in the Soviet system have been stated openly in a twice-broadcast play of Fedor Burlatskiy "Two Views from One Cabinet." The play is in fact a dialogue between two friends -- the former and the present party secretary. Millions of viewers watched a programme about the builders of the Baykal-Amur railway line who, after the official opening of the railway, were left to live with their families in dilapidated barracks.

The rebirth of television has also affected the entertainment programmes which show increasingly more Western-rock numbers. Shows which were never shown for various reasons are now being taken out of bunkers. An example is the one-hour show, filmed seven years ago, about the bard of Soviet modern song Vladimir Visotskiy. An exceptional show on poetry and the period of the sixties, was shown with Okujava, Yevtushenko, Voznesenskiy. Bela Ahmadulina and other poets taking part. The old and young generations are given the chance to have their say on the "12th Floor" show. The show features a group of young "rebels" who comment on the studio dialogue from a Moscow cellar.

CHEMICAL IMPORT-EXPORT ACCORD WITH FRENCH FIRM

LD262242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1923 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Zagreb, January 26 (TANJUG) -- The realization of the import-export deal contracted in mid-1986 by Yugoslav enterprise "INA" of Zabreb and the French firm "Copechim Trading" will begin in early February. Under the contract, the two partners will exchange chemical and other products worth more than 3 billion dollars over the next six years.

As expected, mutual deliveries this year are to record the value of 530 million dollars, and to increase 10 percent each year.

Two French, one Swiss and one Belgian firm and 14 Yugoslav enterprises will partake of the deal. The partners from these European countries will deliver on the Yugoslav market crude oil, additives, spare part and other products, while the Yugoslav enterprises will export petro-chemical, chemical, textile and other products.

The Yugoslav oil refineries in Rijeka, Sisak and Lendava, INA-OKI and INA-Petrokemija of Omisalj, Iplas of Koper, Jugovinil of Split, Poliplast of Sibenik, Hipol of Odzaci, Prvca Iskra of Baric, Vartlen of Varazdin, Ohis of Skoje and Vinilplastika of Zadar will participate in the realization of the contract with Copechim-trading.

"INA" ranks among ten most successful Yugoslav exporters. Last year, it earned 160 million dollars from exports of its products.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM REJECTS YOUTH DEFENSE PROPOSAL

LD161031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium today upheld the stands of its coordination committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection that the initiative for the introduction of so-called civilian military service is unacceptable and that no further debate should be conducted on this initiative.

Milan Deljevic, chairman of the committee, today told the members of the Presidium that the committee had unanimously adopted the stands at its session at the end of December following a comprehensive debate.

The committee had in mind, above all, that the constitutional equality of working people and citizens in their training for the defense of the country should not be allowed to be destroyed and that preparations for defense cannot be a question of the free choice of the individual. Prior to the committee session, Deljevic said, this initiative of the Slovene Youth Organization Presidium was also rejected by some other bodies, including the Council for National Defense of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference and the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency, and neither did it find acceptance in other parts of the country. Deljevic further said that he therefore found it hard to accept the complaints, even from people in leadership positions, that the committee debated this initiative nervously and aggressively, and not with reason and argument.

The Slovene Socialist Youth Federation has a clear stand on the concept of all-people's defense, which was confirmed at its latest congress in Krsko, said Joze Smole. He said that the stands of the committee lead one to think that Slovene youth are against all-people's defense and social self-protection and that such interpretations of the stands of the Slovene youth have also appeared in certain articles.

The stand of the committee is acceptable, Milanko Renovica said. This question has been dramatized, because the procedure which is usually followed with all other initiatives was not adhered to, but rather there was an immediate general demand for support without an exact statement as to what it was about. However, we cannot straightaway call for a referendum on every fragmentary opinion and claim that this is the only way to prove democracy. Recalling that preparations are underway for changing the Constitution, Renovica said that no one had raised the question of changing the concept of all-people's defense, nor are changes being sought in the relevant law. Renovica noted that a debate on this initiative was not called for in the LC. Not even the Slovene LC Central Committee considered it necessary to conduct a debate on thsi.

The debate on this topic at the Presidium session lasted for some time. Speaking on behalf of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation Presidium, Aco Kocevksi supported the stands of the committee and stressed that these stands are even milder than the formulation of the stands called for by the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation. Religious feeling is a private matter, Uros Bajic noted, but defense of the country is a constitutional duty. To this Velizar Skerovic added that laws cannot be diluted by political stances -- and this has happened -- but rather this whole problem, if someone had thought it necessary, could have been tackled through the usual assembly procedure. Noting that a debate on this initiative was not called for in Subnor [Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations], Rudi Kolak briefly concluded that the veterans' stand is clear. At a time of armed struggle, he said, not even the cooks were unarmed.

The debate went on to assume a polemical character, with several members of the Presidium taking part. Nenad Bucin elicited some rejoinders with his assessment that it is unacceptable that there are constant claims from the SR of Slovenia that the initiative for doing military service as a civilian is not opposed to the idea of all-people's defense, because it has been shown that it is indeed so opposed. He also put forward the view that the whole debate would certainly not have lasted as long if the LC had been clear on the subject. One of the principles in this organization is democratic centralism, so the Slovene LC Central Committee could have been called on to make a statement on the whole affair.

Regardless of the polemics, which were exclusively concerned with the manner in which the 6-month debate on the celebrated initiative was conducted, the Presidium was united in its view that the stands of the SAWPY Federal Conference coordination committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection are correct and that there are no grounds for the continuation of any kind of further debate on this subject.

Also on the agenda of the session of the Presidium were current problems of the development of the Yugoslav Peace League. A 3-hour debate was conducted on the question of what the peace movement in Yugoslavia should be like, bearing in mind our policy of nonalignment.

Although the conclusions have yet to be drawn up, one of them will certainly be that "the peace movement in Yugoslavia should represent the sum total of the activities of all sociopolitical and other organizations and associations on questions of peace and disarmament." This formulation from the president of the league, Slavko Komar, met with the full support of the members of the Presidium.

The outcome of the discussion was that the league should be the initiator, the instigator, the coordinator of actions through which Yugoslavs could present their views and reactions, not only on international events, but also on the conduct of the country's foreign policy. The peace movement in our country, it was also said, should be an expression of the genuine desire that Yugoslavia should secure its independent and autonomous development, and should not be a copy of similar movements in either the East or West. The participants in the debate concluded that our citizens most certainly are interested in what is happening in the world, and so must find ways of expressing this, instead of only seeing and reading how this is done elsewhere in the world.

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

LD161735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Intervention by the federal fund for crediting the more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has ensured that work organizations in these underdeveloped areas this year will be guaranteed 408 billion dinars. This is 68 percent more than was envisaged for 1986. The bulk of the funds will be secured through the direct pooling of labor and resources between the work organizations of the developed and underdeveloped areas. Of the total sum, three quarters of the funds will be collected from the developed republics and the province of Vojvodina.

The largest amount of money, 48.1 percent, will be received by the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Next comes Bosnia-Hercegovina with 25.2 percent, Macedonia with 17.8 percent, and Montanegro with 8.9 percent. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION PLAN EXCEEDED -- The extraction of oil from oil fields in Vojvodina amounted to 1,147,000 tons last year, which is 4.3 more tons than envisaged by the plan. The extraction of natural gas amounted to 814,528,000 cubic meters and is below the planned volume of 856,000,000 cubic meters. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jan 87 p 5 AU]